

transmission relating to the down third data channel IDCH3. Further, after a delay of predetermined frames, the control portion 12 stops the transmission relating to the down second data channel IDCH2, and after a delay of predetermined frames from the transmission stop of the down second data channel IDCH2, the control portion stops the transmission through the down first data channel IDCH1. With respect to the up control channel OCCH, as shown in Fig. 12E, transmission is stopped by down synchronization failure.

Fig. 13 is a view for explaining multicode transmission of up packet data. Also in the up packet data, similarly, the mobile station 1 stops the transmission relating to the up fourth data channel ODCH4 in response to disappearance of the up packet data, and then, every time a delay of predetermined frames occurs, the mobile station sequentially stops the transmission relating to the up third, up second and up first data channels ODCH3, ODCH2 and ODCH1.

As described above, according to the embodiment 6, when the transmission of the packet data is stopped, the transmission of all data channels DCH assigned to one call is not stopped at the same time, but the transmission is sequentially stopped for the respective channels at intervals of the predetermined frames. Accordingly, the abrupt decrease of transmission power can be suppressed. Thus, the mobile station 1 and the base station 2 can excellently perform the

closed loop transmission power control.

More specifically, in the case where the data transmission is stopped in the mobile station 1, the mobile station 1 relating to another user can make the decrease of transmission power instructed by the base station 2 while following the decrease of power of the mobile station 1 which starts the data transmission. In the case where the data transmission to the mobile station 1 is stopped in the base station 2, the base station 2 can make the decrease of transmission power instructed by the mobile station 1 relating to another user while following the decrease of the power caused by stopping the data transmission. Thus, it is possible to suppress wasteful power consumption of the mobile station 1 relating to the other user and the base station 2.

#### Embodiment 7

Fig. 14 is a view for explaining multicode transmission of packet data according to embodiment 7 of the present invention. This embodiment 7 is for more specifically explaining the embodiment 6.

The transmitting station uses the same parameters as the transmission start control processing with respect to four data channels DCH1 to DCH4 assigned to one call. Specifically, the transmitting station uses the multicode number Ccode, the simultaneous processing code number Cnum, and the delay frame

number Cfrm. The multicode number Ccode indicates the number of data channels assigned to one call, similarly to the transmission start control processing. The simultaneous processing code number Cnum indicates the number of channels in which the processing is stopped at the same time. The delay frame number Cfrm indicates a delay width from a transmission stop relating to another data channel. These parameters are set in advance similarly to the transmission start control processing. In the example of Fig. 14, the multicode number Ccode, the simultaneous processing code number Cnum, and the delay frame number Cfrm are set to 4, 1, and 1, respectively.

In the case where the packet data disappears from the transmission buffer 11a, in response to the timing of this disappearance, the transmitting station starts to stop the transmission relating to the four data channels DCH1 to DCH4. In this case, data frames to be transmitted do not disappear in all the data channels DCH at the same time, but in general, they disappear at different timings. Then, in the case where data frames to be transmitted disappear, the transmitting station transmits so-called idle frames (Idle).

In the embodiment 7, data frames disappear in the third and fourth data channels DCH3 and DCH4 at the same timing, and after one frame from that, data frames disappear in the first and second data channels DCH1 and DCH2 at the same timing. Accordingly, when the transmission of the data frames relating